NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STR

TRRMS, each in advance. Money and by mad well be at the THE DAME HERALD, two cents per cops, \$7 per c THE WEERLY HERALD, every Saturday, at eta ecgy, or 38 per annum; the European Edition energ Wednesday, at six onde per copy, 34 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or 35 to any part of the Continent, boin to include postage; the Colifbraid Edition on this Educad Sikh of each mouth at six continence of 5.50 per annual.

THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four tends per

SOPS, or Electronum.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
uses, solicited from any quarter of the uprid; if used, will be
theredly paid for. Sign Our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE ARE
PARTOULARY ERGONTERS TO SHALL ALL LEWINERS ARE PAGE. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondent churn rejected communications.
ADVENTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements in-reted in the WERRLY HERALD; PARLY HERALD, and in the histories and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING executed with numbers, sheapness and de-

AMUSEMENT THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Cooke's ROYAL AMPHI

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-MIKE MARTIN-THE WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACK'S THRATRE, Broadway.-ROMANCE OF

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-JEANS NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-FRENCH Sev.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, 444 Broadway.-MILLY-Good

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 685 Broadway.—LES FEMMES TER

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After pool-Main With the Milking Pall-M. Duchalemeau

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MIN STREET IN SONGS, DANCES BURLESQUES, &C.—DOUBLE BEUDER ROOM. NINTH STREET, one door east of Broadway. -Solowon'

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 14, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave this port to morrow, for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at ten o'clock

to.morrow morning.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published. at half past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, six cents. ons and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Herald will be received at the following places

n Europe:—
Losdos ... Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.
Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.
Pars. ... Lansing, Baidwin & Co., 8 place do la Bourse.
LYMENFOL. Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chaple street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAYES. ... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 rue Corneille.
HARESUSG ... De Chappeauronge & Co.
The contents of the European Edition of the Herald

will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

The News.

Our files by the Canada brought us full details of the European news to the 28th ult., telegraphed from Halifax, which has already appeared in the HERALD. We publish to-day an interesting résumé of the cotton and slavery questions, as presented to Parliament by Lord Brougham; the great Anglo-French free trade movement, as attacked in Parliament by an English free trader and defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the report of the French Minister of Finance to the Emperor

By the arrival of the brig Echo at this pert, we have been put in possession of Haytien news to the 21st ult. The principal topic of the newspapers of that date was in regard to the hanging of the ment. One of the papers, Le Progres, appeared in mourning for the "martyr." On the 20th of January, to use the language of the paper above named, a mass was chanted in commemoration of the frightful martyrdom of the abolitionist John Brown, by the infamous ruffians of the Southern portion of the American Union." All the papers devote much space to editorials on the general subject, besides full details of the hanging: indeed, the papers are so enthusiastic on the sub ject that matters of more importance are totally neglected. The country appears to be quiet, and the government is vigorously pursuing its measures

of improvement and amelioration.

We have files from Bermuda to the 1st instant. The weather remained exceedingly fine; but on the 28th ult. a very heavy gust of wind, lasting about twenty minutes, was felt at the Islands between half past five and six o'clock in the morning. Four soldiers of the Thirty-ninth regiment one of them a sentinel on duty at the time, had stolen a government boat and proceeded to sea in her. They had been out a fortnight and were not heard from. Governor Murray was daily expected on his return from England.

From Barbadoes, on the 11th ult., we learn that the capes were rapidly maturing, and sugar making would be very general throughout the island by the end of that month. Gov. Hincks had returned from England. The return of sugar exported in 1859 shows 39,695 hhds. A service of church silver, worth £250, was stolen out of the vestry room of the Cathedral on the 26th December, including the collection taken up on Christmas day. There was a surplus in the treasury of £37,899.

We have received Demarara files of papers to the 7th January. Two vessels, with coolies from Calcutta, and one with Portuguese immigrants from Madeira, had arrived, adding nearly seven hundred laborers to the population of the colony. Upon the faith of severe injury to the cane crop of isians from frost, sugar had advanced in Demarara, and speculators were shipping that article to the United States.

Antigua papers to the 7th ult. have been received. The House of Assembly, after seven years' existence, had been dissolved, and writs issued for the election of a new Legislature.

We have advices from Jamaica dated at Kings ton on the 26th ult. A mercantile paper says: A fair business has been done in our market since last fortnight. The arriva's have been very limit ed and stocks, in consequence, having been small, the operations have not been forced. We consider that the transactions have been satisfactory, and made on a more healthy basis than ordinarily."

We have news from Havana to the 10th inst. The sugar market remained about as previously

reported.

We have Sandwich Islands papers to the 31st of December, but they contain nothing more impor-tant than the news received by the overland mail. The weather, as usual in the winter months, was sultry and depressing. At the latest dates from Kanai, the weather continued so dry as to retard

the sugar grinding. Our Port of Spain (Trinidad) files record the death of the Hon. J. S. Walnwright, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the West Indies. He had been a member of the Legislature for many years.

Our Buenos Ayres correspondent, writing under date of December 11, states that in addition to the

difficulty growing out of the imprisonment of Santiago Constant, a British subject, the Paraguayan government are likely to have a lively time with England on account of the sinking of the British merchant steamer "Little Polly," in the river Parans, on July 11, 1858, by a Paraguayan war ste amer. On December 6, the ship Parana arrived at Buenos Ayres, bringing General John T. Cushman of Miss'ssippi, Minister to the Argentine Confede ration. He proceeded up the river in the steamer Asuncion on Friday, the 9th of December. His

secretary, George Lee Brent, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, had arrived before him, and he has lain ill in Buenos Ayres for some weeks of a slow nervous fever. The Brazilian government has just established a line of steamers between her extreme interior town, Cuyaba, and her capital. The path is along the coast to the La Plata and then up the interior rivers to the village of Cuyaba.

In Congress yesterday the death of Senator Bro derick was officially announced in both houses, and each adopted the customary resolutions. Eulogies on the life and character of the deceased were de ivered in the Senate by Messrs. Haun, Seward, oster and Toombs, and in the House by Messrs. Burch, Haskin, Hickman and others. The House ballotted thrice for a Printer, without effecting a choice.

Nothing of importance occurred in the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly several bills were introduced; among them one for a railroad in Tenth avenue and other streets, and one authorizing the Second Avenue Company to extend their line and construct new tracks. We publish elsewhere a complete list of the acts that have passed both branches of the Legislature during the present session; also a list of acts that have passed each house, together with a list of the measures introduced directly bearing upon the citizens of New York.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yes terday an important report was received from the Comptroller, showing the condition of the city's finances. We publish this document in another part of to-day's paper.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but trans acted no business of general interest.

The Board of Councilmen disposed of a larg amount of routine business last evening. The Comptroller submitted an interesting statement of the present condition of the Sinking Fund, an abstract of which will be found in our report of the proceedings.

No clue has as yet been obtained to the murder. ers of Mr. W. L. Tuers. The Coroner's investigation commenced yesterday morning before Corone Jackman, and a report of the first day's proceed ings will be found in another column. The only supposed to be the one seen in company with Mr Tuers on the fatal night, and who subsequently got into a stage in Whitehall street. The person so ar rested, Mrs. Sarah J. McClester, of No. 176 Eas Twenty-eighth street, the stage driver positively identifies as the one who got into his omnibus on Fri day night. Her evidence, as well as that of her has band and other witnesses in regard to herself, will be found to be the most important part of the investigation. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow morning.

An anti-slavery meeting was held last evening in the Church of the Puritans, corner of Fifteent street and Union square. The meeting was pre-sided over by Mr. Gilbert, and continued up to a late hour. The Rev. Dr. Rogers addressed the meeting, and was followed by several gentlemen The absence of the colored minister from Dema rara was regretted. The announcement of his presence, no doubt, was the cause of the full attend ance. Owing to press of matter we are precluded to-day from giving a full report of the meeting.

According to the City Inspector's report, the were 455 deaths in the city during the past week a decrease of 15 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 10 more than occurred durng the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 4 deaths of diseases of th oones, joints, &c., 93 of the brain and nerves, 7 of the generative organs, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 178 of the lungs, throat, &c., 5 of old age. 64 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers. stillborn and premature births, 36 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 47 general fevers, and 18 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 325 natives of the United States rious foreign countries.

We are informed by a note from E. Cunard, Esq. that the report from Sandy Hook, in yesterday morning's papers, that the "steamship Etna had been in collision with something," is incorrect. Her bowsprit was carried away in the gale on Friday off George's Shoals.

The trial of David Beach, who was charged with forging a check for \$3,100 on Robert Bonner, was ded yesterday in the General Sessions. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and were dis charged at seven o'clock last evening.

The Court of Over and Terminer was adjourne yesterday to this morning, in consequence of the ndisposition of Mr. Waterbury, the District At

The Issue and the Hairsplitting Sens tors-The Pistforms Already Made.

Our Washington correspondents advise us that the democratic Senators had been holding a caucus in order to manufacture a platform for the Charleston Convention and the coming nominee of the democratic party.

We are sorry to see this. We are sorry to ee that the democratic Senators so little understand the position of the country and themselves as to undertake such useless labor. In doing so they act not like statesmen, but like a parcel of children. They do not see the great facts that loom up before them and overshadow the whole country. They have yet to learn that the issue on which the coming fight is to be made, and the platforms upon which the candidates are to be placed, have been formed and completed. The black republican leaders have been working at and fashioning them for the last four years. In making the issue on which they have determined to stand, they have made it for all parties. That issue is the abolition of slavery, immediate or eventual, and the preservation of the Union by force. This is the proclamation of a violent revolution, which cannot be consummated in this country without the utter destruction of society in fifteen Southern States of the Union, and a corresponding breaking up in the Northern States. Before such an issue as this there is but one position to take and but one platform on which to stand, and that is a united and unhesitating opposition to the revolutionary schemes of the

black republican party. When grave Senators meet in caucus to refine parcel of metaphysical abstractions, and discuss and dispute whether this or that distinction, without a difference, shall be advanced as the creed of the party-whether squatter sove. reignty, or the jurisdiction of the courts, or the power of Congress to legislate in the Territories, shall be put forward as the theory to be defended—they ignore the mighty truth that their antagonists have proclaimed that the constitution is an anti-slavery constitution, that it should be administered in an abolition spirit. and that they will attain its administration if possible, and so administer it. We cannot be-

the democratic Senators comes entirely from incompetency on their part. There is another cause for it, and it is a prolific cause of public evil in and out Congress. Very many of them, if not all, are their own self-elected and self-sufficient candidates for the Presidency, and as such each strives to become the head of some political school within the pale of the party, in order to be admitted as a leader, and to prepare the way for his nomination. Hence the curious exhibitions of metaphysical logic which mean nothing, amount to nothing, and do no good whatever-not even to the candidates themselves. If some power would give them the gift that the poet asked for, to see themselves as others see them, they would soon give up the foolish antics they now cut under the belief that they are making an impression upon the country and the Charleston Conven

The great issue that is to be fought over ha been stated over and over again by the republican leaders and orators. Seward proclaimed it at Rochester eighteen months since; Helper printed it, and sixty-eight republican members of Congress endorsed it a year since; John Brown practised it, and has become the martyr and saint of the party. Theodore Parker postulated it, and Wendell Phillips and Joshus R. Giddings are now preaching it, and will continue to preach it until the November elections have taken place Senator Wilson, one of the most elo quent stump speakers the black republican party possesses, whose master was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and whose preacher it Theodore Parker, has stated it distinctly on the floor of the Senate within the past three weeks. We give in another column several extracts from a recent speech of his. He states the question squarely in his opening. The contest is with slavery; it is a moral evil, a deadly sin, a covenant with hell; it is growing strong and must be weakened; it is extending, and must be restricted: it is living, and must be killed. Taking advantage of the arms fur nished him by the metaphysical distinctions of democratic Senators, he winds up his peroration with a fling at the extension of slavery. not directly at its existence. But neither the subtle art of Wilson, nor the foolish abstractions of Douglas, Jefferson Davis and other ambitious democrats, can change the issue. If the republicans elect their President the constitution is to be interpreted as an antislavery instrument, and to be administered a an abolition compact. The army and navy of the United States are to be used for the work begun with John Brown's pikes.

This is revolution. This is civil war. This is the destruction of the principle of selfgovernment, and the proclamation that a small part shall govern the whole. This is the inauguration of the reign of fanaticism and frenzy It will sweep over this Union like a whirl wind over a prairie on fire, scattering flames and bloodshed in every quarter, destroying property in the North as well as the South, and breaking up every bond of the Union, every family tie, every hope of leaving our presen inheritance to our children. Let the demo cratic Senators and the party look the evil and the danger square in the face, and, throwing overboard such foolish hairsplitters as Douglas and Davis, take up the defence of the conser vative cause and save the country from the ruin in which the revolutionary black republicans would involve it.

THE ABOLITION PRESS UPON THE HICKMAN AND EDMUNDSON DIFFICULTY .- Some of the black republican journals of this city are endeavoring to make an excitement out of the recent personal conflict at Washington between Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, arising out of some offensive remarks of the latter made in the House. These papers would represent it as another Brooks and Sumner assault, and attempt to draw the inference from this personal rencontre between two individuals-Edmundson and Hickman—that an organized assault is designed by Southern members upon their Northern fellow members; and they would hold the entire South responsible for the hasty, foolish and reprehensible conduct of a few individuals charging the South with brutality, violence and all that sort of thing, which is manifestly unjust This recent collision, and the cause which produced it, is only evidence that some Northern members, as well as some of those from the South, are violent, discourteous and unparlia-

mentary in their language. In this instance Mr. Hickman charged the South generally, and Virginia in particular, with cowardice, poltroonery, and so forth saying that the State of Virginia had been frightened by seventeen white men, five negroe and a cow, or something to that effect-language which Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, thought per to resent by a personal attack upon Mr Hickman, in which he was restrained by Mr. Keitt and Mr. Breckinridge, gentlemen wh have some experience in affairs of this kind. and who have learned prudence by that expe rience. Some time previous, Mr. Pryor, of Vir ginia, in the course of a speech, used unparlia mentary and improper language to Mr. Hick man, designating some statement of his as "false;" and because his conduct was com mented upon in a moderate fashion, he became savage, and abused every one that came near him. A confederate from another Southern State followed up the quarrel by moving the expulsion from the House of the reporters of paper which very properly and truthfully styled Mr. Pryor's language unparliamentary.

The truth is, that members of Congres frem the North and the South alike, are too prone to make words used in debate on public questions the subject of personal difficulties than which nothing can be more absurd. I would be well if speakers could confine them selves within the limits of courtesy and parlia mentary rules, and it is most unseemly to de scend to offensive language in debating upon great issues such as that now agitating the country. Language such as that employed by Mr. Hickman was, no doubt, calculated to ex asperate Southern members; but our advice to these gentlemen is, not to allow themselves to be provoked into any display of personal violence, which only serves to expose them to the unjust and partial censure of abolition jour nals, which are only too glau of the opportu nity to throw the onus of individual error upon the entire South, and misrepresent every affair of that character as an evidence of Southern violence and brutality, whereas, unfortunately as far as Congress has furnished an example the charge should rest equally upon members lieve that this shortsighted folly on the part of from both sections of the country.

As the period approaches when the sidential Conventions will assemble at Charleston and Chicago, the electioneering, as it is technically called among the leading men of the various factions, grows more and more warm every day. We have already alluded, at some length, to the operations in the republican camp, which is divided into two cliques one engineered by old Blair, of Silver Springs, and going for Mr. Bates, of Missouri, and the other worked by Thurlow Weed, in the interest of Mr. Seward The object of both these experienced politicians appears to be to make the choice of the delegates to Chicago fall upon Bates or Seward by consolidating their respective strength upon those candidates to the exclusion of all others. The republicans have a very plentiful crop of candidates, but Seward and Bates seem to be the only ones for whom there is anything like powerful and effective election

is concerned. On the other hand, the democrats, who have high hopes of ultimate success, whoever may be taken up at Charleston, are gradually settling down to the programme of operations not unlike that of the other side. As many as eight or ten men have been named promir ly for the succession. We have had Wise and Hunter, and Stephens, and Toombs, and Slidell, and Johnson, and Jeff. Davis, from the South; Lane and Douglas from the West, and Pierce from the Northeast. Matters seem now to be settling down, so that Douglas and poor

eering. They have been prepared for the field

n the most artistic way, and their chances

seem to be about even, so far as the nomination

Pierce are the chief candidates in the field. Mr. Douglas has many powerful and hard working friends in the North and West, who are making capital for him by claiming a great deal of strength in advance. We are told that delegations are pledged even before they have been selected. Of course, Mr. Douglas will have considerable strength at Charles ton, as he had at Baltimore in 1852, and Cincinnati in 1856. No one can tell exactly how this strength will be distributed, or how much of it will come from the South and Southwest. which is the important, we may say the vital point of the whole matter. Meanwhile, it is believed that Jeff. Davis is

engineering for poor Pierce, and that his new move with the democratic Senators has been made to help along this game. If Davis could bring about poor Pierce's election, it would be the best thing for the Mississippi Senator that could happen to him, next to being President himself; for poor Pierce would be nothing more than a puppet in Davis' hands. Poor Pierce's friends are very hard at work in his own State. The general election there comes off next month-just in season to operate on Charleston; and if they can manage to carry the State for the democracy, they think they can have matters in the National Convention their own way. The home organs of poor Pierce-the Concord Patriot and Boston Postpersist in denying that he desires the nomina tion; but the Democratic Standard, printed at Concord, is out with an article which positively avers that Pierce is in the field for the succession The proofs to support this assertion are the recent publication of the correspondence between Pierce and the members of his Cablnet, which was exhumed after having been buried more than three years; the choice of two of his friends and confidential agents as delegates at large from New Hampshire to the National Convention, and other straws that show which way the wind blows. The Standard states that Pierce's present game is the same which he played at Baltimore in 1852; that his expedition to Bermuda is a mere "ruse to gull the flats," and so on. The Standard is opposed to Pierce, and declares that he is as much of traitor to the democracy as his friends, Forney, and Hamilton of Maine, both of whom have gone over to the enemy. Pierce's nomination would " swamp the democratic party irretrievably: it would fall like the pall of death upon the democratic party of the North, and insure its inevitable defeat. He could not carry s single free State." All this, and much more to the same purpose, is said very emphatically by our Concord cotemporary, whose platform is, no re-election, no restoration—one term Presidents.

It appears, then, that, so far as the North and West are concerned, Mr. Buchanan being positively out of the way, the choice at Charles ton is between poor Pierce and Douglas. The latter is working secretly, while the former is oiling, and curling, and cutting, and shaving and dressing himself-making his political toilet, in fact, for Charleston, while his friends are endeavoring to smooth his path in advance There is one circumstance, however, which doe not seem to have occurred to the political philosophers who are doing all the electioneering. With one or two exceptions, the wirepuller, for Douglas and poor Pierce live in the North and West, and represent no Southern strength Pierce's men are nearly all from New England which would not give an electoral vote for the angel Gabriel if he run on the democratic tick et. They are either placeholders or ci-devan spoilsmen, who hope to get another dash at the Presidential kitchen, which was so fat in Forney and Sidney Webster's time. Douglas is a little better off, but not much. In the North and West there are a few doubtful States; and such is the demoralization of the democracy that the number does not increase materially by the lapse of time. Count out New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, and the free States are irretrievably lost to the democratic party. The man whomsoever he may be, that is put up at Charleston, will owe his nomination, as well as election-if he should be elected-to Southern votes; and the Southern delegates, not being mere politicians who count on being placeholders of some grade, high or low, will not be found such convenient tools as the wirepullers may imagine. As the bulk of the democratic vote, pure and simple, must come from the South: as Mr. Douglas has declared that he will accept the Charleston candidate and platform, whoever he and whatever it may be: as the conservative vote of the North may be relied on by the South in any event, then it is quite clear that it is the South and not the North which will select the candidate. The South has the game in its own hands, and the delegates from that section will not be such fools as to be blind to their own advantage.

Perhaps it would be just as well for the ad herents of Mr. Donglas and the supporters of poor Pierce to turn over these little matters in their minds. They will not find the South so pliable nor the climate of Charleston so genial as they may hope just at present.

British Subscriptions for Creating Revo-lutions in the United States.

In the last number of Garrison's abo lition paper appears a list of the names of those who have contributed to the abolition cause in the United States-the caus of revolution by bloodshed, for which its advocates claim that John Brown died a martyr. We find that the sum of six thousand dollars was contributed in all, a large proportion of the amount being from England. Among the subscribers are:-Thomas and Esther Sturge, of Northfleet, England, \$1,000; Mrs. H. Payne, of Bolton, do., \$110; Miss Whitlegge, of Manches ter, do., \$60; Mrs. Stephens, of Bristol, \$230; William Robson, of Barrington, \$175; Mrs. Thorp, of Halifax (Eng.), \$110; J. Lupton, of Leeds, \$135; Andrew Paton, of Glasgow, \$175; Mrs. Wigham, of Edinburg, including the subscriptions of her friends, \$260; Mrs Edmundson, of Dublin (Ireland), including subscriptions of friends, \$150; the Haughton family, \$66; R. D. Webb, of Dublin, for self and friends, \$155; Madame Meynleu, of Paris, being the only subscriber from France or the Continent of Europe, \$8. The list now published is only an instalment of what is yet to come through the operations of Fred. Douglass.
This is an attempt made to revolutionize the

United States by British subscriptions, and

the recipients of the money here openly invite British and French arms, and the arms of European nations generally, to attack this country which they guarantee will become their easy prey on account of its weak spot-slaverywhich only wants a breath of pure air wafted across from the other side of the Atlantic to fan it into an unquenchable flame. John Brown, it is in evidence, was in England before he en tered upon his revolutionary crusade in Kansas, Missouri and Virginia; and it appears from the testimony of Governor Robinson, pub lished in Saturday's HERALD, that Realf, Hinton and Kagi, Phillips and Redpath, who were aiding John Brown in Kansas, were foreigners. and that their mission was to prevent peace in the Territory, in order that the flames of revo lution and servile insurrection might spread over the whole Southern States. This is their own confession, made to Mr. Robinson, a leader of the free State men of Kansas, who thus corrobotates the admissions of Colonel Forbesanother Englishman-and the statements of the Kansas Herald of Freedom as to Brown and his companions. Governor Robinson swears that "Brown did not go to Kansas to settle, but on account of the difficulties which he expected would extend until the country generally should become involved and slavery be abo lished. His object was not peace, but revolution, and differed in this respect from the free State men generally. The only other person who avowed to the witness a similar object was James Redpath. After he had lost all hope of accomplishing his object, he related to the witness the designs of himself and some others who were operating with him. He said but few were in their secret, although many were operating with them. The reason of his opposition to taking possession of the Territorial and Lecompton State government at the ballot box was because he saw in such a policy an end to the disturbances, and consequently to his hopes of revolution. Hence he and those with him, who were chiefly reporters of the press, made war upon all who were likely to aid in securing quiet, in order to destroy their

influence with the people." Redpath did well to run away when served with a subporna, which could not be made to compel his attendance, on account of the prevailing disaffection in Boston, and the sympathy for John Brown. He has escaped "to parts unknown," which tells a tale for the loyalty of Massachusetts to the Union and the constitution. He will probably turn up in England cheek by jowl with Fred Douglass He and the other Englishmen engaged in the business are in the pay of the British aristocracy, and are emissaries from Stafford House and Exeter Hall. John Brown got the principal portion of his funds from England to carry on the revolution; and Lord Brougham, we hear, is to agitate the subject in the British Parliament, in order to counteract the reaction on the subject indicated by the London Times The report of the Anti-Slavery Society, which accompanies the list of subscriptions, says its correspondence contradicts that journal as to the changed temper of Great Britain towards abolitionism. One letter "from a leading mind in London," says:-"The name of John Brown is known and revered throughout England, even in the kitchens and cottages. Our servants read all that has appeared about him with an avidity and sympathy and admiration of his character which I could not describe, while the cheap publications have borne the facts of the affair into the humblest peasants' cottages in all parts of the kingdom.

Another letter says:- "As to the feeling in England, you cannot doubt it is entirely with you." The report adds:-"All our English correspondence shows that the Daily News and the Morning Advertiser are the organs of English public sentiment-not the Times."

All this, however, does not get rid of the fact borne witness to by the London Times, that the British West India Islands have been destroyed by abolition. Does "English public sentiment" desire the same fate for half the States of this Union? Meantime, might it not be as well for the British abolitionists, of both high and low degree, to expend a little of their sympathy and their money on the serfs of their own country and the miserable objects which meet the eyes of all travellers in their towns, whom the author of "Alton Locke," one of their own writers, describes as "savages, without the resources of a savage-slaves, without the protection of a master-to whom the cartwhip and the rice swamp would be a change for the better-for there, at least, are food and shelter."

THE FINE ARTS IN THE PROVINCES.—We see that Page's "Venus" has been shown in the principal cities and towns throughout the country, and, judging from the journals, its exhibitor has made rather a good business opera tion of it. In Boston the picture was admitted within the classic portals of the Athenaum but at Philadelphia it was rigidly ruled out of the Academy of Fine Arts. The Puritans of the Yankee Athens, who claim a greater degree of catholicism in art than can be found elsewhere in the country, declared that there was nothing indecent or impure in this picture. the work of an artist who had been encouraged and patronized by some of the first men in Boston, while the Quakers in Philadelphia took exactly the opposite view. The provincial newspapers generally praise the picture, the editors see nothing impure about it, and

give it a high place among the chefs d'ouvere of the art world. Its satisfact should not fall to take it to Chicago. Judging by recent developements of social life in that city, the exhibition of a picture which has attained the peculiar notoriety enjoyed by that of Mr. Pare would prove exceedingly lucrative.

The Position of the Pope-What Is to be Done with Him !- The Mecca of the Catholic World.

The revolution in commercial circles in Europe, caused by the bold free trade policy of Napoleon the Third, had the effect of hiding the Pope from view for a little time. But now that the new commercial system has been fairly inaugurated, much of the surprise and excitement has passed away, and the old question once more arises—what is to become of the Pope and the Popedom? The question is one of vast importance, whether we consider the influence it exercises on the civilization of the world, or the imprense numbers of people who are interested in its solution. Independent of the millions of Catholics all over the worlda great proportion of whom are opposed to the temporal dominion of his Holiness there are thousands of other people watching the developement of the probi'em with the deepest interest. But although the re is a thick sort of nebulosity still settling over the Eternal City, the question of the temporal covereignty of the Pope may be said to be already settled. His Holiness is perfectly helpless, and must fall back upon the spiritual inherita ace of his predecessors before the era of Cons 'antine and of Pepin. In those good old times the successors of St. Peter had not a rood of land that they could call their own, and yet they found their spiritua I charge a rather difficult matter in itself. It is plain that Pius the Ninth has to come back to the old spiritual plan, which is by far the best; for the church and for himself. If there be a Con igress for the arrangement of the affairs of Italy ', the question may be resolved by that august be ody; but if there be no Congress, then the Empe ror Napoleon will himself dispose of it. In fa ct. the progress of liberal ideas and the march of human freedom have made such giant stride of late, that such an anomaly as the Popedomhalf spiritual and half temporal-can no longer be permitted to stand in the way of civiliza-

Situated as his Holiness now is; he

will before long find himself compelled to accept the liberal terms offered him by the Emperor of the French. The result will be that Italy, which will then be very nearly freefrom the Alps to the Adriatic," will be consolidated and become the sixth great Power of Europe. The Pope will exercise a spiritual rule over this new confederation of twentyseven millions of people; and the Italians, who are now so testy and ill humored under his temporal rule, will be loyal, patient and obedient to him as their spiritual shepherd. Pine the Ninth will thus be necessitated to fall back upon the position of the Popes in the time of Charlemagne; and it will be impossible for the Catholic church or any other hierarchy to stop the progress of the world for the future. The spiritual mission of popes and priests is more than enough for them, without dabbling in the science of human government, of which they can know nothing. Trained and educated in convents and in cloisters-shut out from the great humanizing infuences which are continually at work in the world about them-they are not fit to grapple with the duties of the statesman and the legislator, but are especially designed to deal with the musty themes of theology and polemics. Their mission is exclusively to the souls of men: and while men have to labor to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, they will never be brought to submit to any rulers the progressive impulse of the age. Priestly rule being entirely opposed to this, their places must be filled by those who will encourage industry, foster commerce, and give the widest impulse to a country's development. The old Catholic idea, as we all know, has always been restrictive. To the Catholic church it has been nothing but good pictures, good statues, and very good souls. But these ideas are now motheaten, exploded and decayed, nd can no longer stand in the teeth of the enlightenment of mankind.

But although the Pope must be shorn of his temporality and his mimic sovereignty, yet his position will be a desirable if not an enviable one. Falling back upon the great old city of Rome, with all its historic recollections, its intellect, its architecture, its science and its art, his Holiness will be able to build up for himself a monument more lasting than the brazen memorial spoken of by one of the most favored poets of ancient Rome. By contenting himself with the exercise of his spiritual authority, he will find time to collect all the ancient wonders and curiosities of the Eternal City-to concentrate them in some central focus, and to make the Seven-Hilled City the great museum of the world. What a triumphant work would this be for the Pope. People would flock to Rome-like the Mahommedans to Mecca-from every part of the civilized globe. That splendid city would form the greatest world's fair that has ever been known under the direction and control of the Pope. It would be a Barnum's Museum on a large scale, without any of the humbug of Barnum's enterprise. All the magnificent paintings, sculptures, and other works of art, of the ancient as well as the modern school, would be brought together, and in the elaboration of such a great civilizing work, the Pope and his cardinals would find abundant and useful occupation. They could then well afford to leave temporal princes to take care of themselves; and when diplomats grow old and enervated-like Metternich—the Pope will be there in his turn, as a spiritual rock, for them to fall back upon, as Charles the Fifth did in the sixteenth century; and as earthly scenes begin to fade from their sight, he could calmly step forth from his great modern museum to soften their dying pillows and to help them forward on their way to Heaven. This will be a more glorious work than being compelled to shed the blood of the faithful, as at Perugia.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING SCRAMBLE.—The House made an effort yesterday to elect a Printer. There were two ballots, when the death of Senator Broderick was simounced, and the matter was postponed till to-day. The struggle is now between Defrees, the Weed candidate, and Glossbrenper, the late Sergeant at Arms, the man who kept the members in funds during